

tration may be made by the purchasing agents working in co-operation.

The Survey Department of the Council will proceed at once to secure the data asked for and college Presidents are urged to put a few drops of oil on the machinery so that the returns may be immediately forthcoming.

Following the Association meeting in January, the committee will take steps at once to put a practical system into operation so that supplies for this and next year may be secured in the most effective way.

Some of the best statements of college cost accounting which have come to the attention of the central office are to be found in the Report of the Treasurer, Dartmouth College Bulletin 1915-16, and the Annual Report of President, Miami University, 1915-16. The report of the latter institution also for 1916-17 includes an excellent analysis of the organization of the boarding department.

War Items

Fisk University. The German department dropped from 78 to 55 while French increased in enrollment from 29 to 46.

Oregon Agricultural. Total enrollment dropped only 5%. Agricultural and engineering departments decreased, but a larger number of students entered "vocational courses."

Boston University reports a loss of 15% in the German department and of 55% in Spanish; a gain of 50% in French.

Lake Erie College. A new course in War Problems under the Political Science department promises to be very well worth

while. It is open to all upper classmen and already is proving very valuable as a matter of training as well as in the inculcation and development of patriotism.

Fargo College. Military instruction for men will be compulsory after the football season, with credit.

Hamline University. Hamline has adopted military drill and instruction for all men in school, requiring three hours' drill per week, with 1½ hours' credit. German enrollment dropped from 250 to 100; French increased from 100 to 340.

Wittenberg College. Only 101 this year as compared with 231 last year are taking German, but 203 as against 149 are enrolled in French.

Cornell University lost about 30% of its students.

Pomona College. Military drill is required of all Freshmen and Sophomores. The number of students earning their own way, wholly or in part, is almost double that of last year.

"Andrew Murray, in a study of the relative contribution of Cambridge and Oxford men to England's personnel in the great war, shows that Oxford, with its classical training has far outdistanced Cambridge, the modern scientific institution, in supplying military strategists and leaders in the various branches of the service."

President Thomas of Middlebury College, September 20th, 1917, writes: "I believe that a college can do its best work during the war by being a college and doing the normal work of a college under the stimulus of the great endeavor of the nation in its fight for world-wide freedom."

Raising a Generation of Philanthropists

What would it mean to the future of the Church in all her good works if by some means the men and women in college could be taught to give liberally of their limited means? The least result would be the graduating of a generation of Christian leaders who would be stewards of wealth in the truest sense. Other results in the sphere of character development would be none the less striking.

A beginning in such training has been made in the great gifts to missions by the students of North America in the last few years. Few people know that in 1914-15 these gifts totaled \$218,652 and in 1915-16 \$247,424. In the case of some colleges which maintain their own mission stations or missionaries on the foreign field, the alumni have given largely. In both years the students alone have given over one-half the total.

It remained for the War, which has taught unselfishness in so many ways, to fulfill the dream of the student leaders and furnish an object large and compelling enough to enlist practically all students in sacrificial giving. The problems which the leaders of the North American Student Movements faced in their annual "setting-up" conference at Niagara Falls last September was bringing the lesson of the War home to the students. Manifestly it was no time for college life to run in its old grooves of self-centered activity

and thoughtless extravagance. The students were known to be restless and anxious to have some part in the world struggle. To be told they were not needed and could serve best by preparing for future usefulness in reconstruction days was small comfort.

Therefore, the student secretaries of the Men's and Women's Christian Associations determined to call on the college world to raise at least a million dollars for the relief of prisoners of war, for the aid of other national branches of the World's Student Christian Federation, and for the army work of the Y. M. and Y. W. C. A.'s. It will be noted that this differs from the Y. M. C. A. thirty-five million dollar fund in the proportion of emphasis on the work for prisoners of war, and in its inclusion of the work of women and other student movements. Events have proved that the right challenge has been found.

Already the minimum has been far passed and campaigns are still going on in colleges which could not obtain speakers when the movement was at its height. Some dare to hope that a million and a half will be subscribed by students and professors of the United States without appeal to alumni. In every case the students have been told that this is a personal matter and not something extra for which to appeal to parents.

Only through the details of the campaign can the spirit of the effort be fully appreciated. Such stories as the following are the rule rather than the exception:

At Wake Forest College, North Carolina, the largest single subscription was made by

the son of a missionary, who is paying absolutely all his expenses through college. More than one man working his way through Lehigh pledged fifty dollars at the organization meeting there. In one of the campaigns a girl wrote home to have her horse sold to enable her to pay her pledge. At Elon College, North Carolina, all girls who cannot afford to stay in the dormitory and enjoy its privileges, live in a house near the campus and do all their own cooking, etc., thus reducing their expenses. One girl on the canvass committee, who stated that she could not give a cent, pledged at the close of the meeting fifteen dollars, and moved from her comfortable quarters and congenial roommate over to the house mentioned, giving the difference to the War Fund. An Indian girl in Colorado gave a fifty dollar pledge. When questioned as to her wisdom she replied: "But I want to. I am going to work for my room and board next term to pay for it."

Foreign students have been equally stirred and touched. At Athens College, Alabama, a Korean girl, working in the dining room to pay her tuition and board, and with no money coming to her from anyone, pledged five dollars. At Massachusetts Agricultural College an Italian student, who is working his way and has no relatives to help him, pledged fifteen dollars, paying five dollars in cash. In the Talladega College, Alabama, campaign, a native African student who had worked hard all summer and saved barely enough to take him through this year, by much self denial gave twelve dollars. In one of the campaigns in West Virginia a

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